

Agricultural

SALT FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS—Salt is not only an important constituent of the blood, but it operates, to some extent, as a tonic. It is required in greater quantities by the stomach, and is not so readily rendered very palatable food which would be necessary to induce its use. It is also necessary for the functions of the stomach in the healthy state, and it also alleviates the effects of debility and indigestion. The true way is to have a tub of water placed where cattle, horses, and sheep can have access to it at all times, whether they are in the pasture or in the stall. If the water is salted, the appetite calls for a lick of salt, they can go and get it, at the very time it is most needed, and when it will exert the most beneficial effect on the digestion or any part of the system.

It is a common practice to salt a tub of water, strong water, light salt in the pasture during the pasturing season, and in the yard during winter. Animals will not consume as much when they are supplied with it in this way as when they are supplied with it in the trough or when it is scattered on the ground, or twice during a week. It is slowly and gradually absorbed, and it is not so much of a waste of salt thrown on the ground for animals, and especially for sheep, as they will often waste as much as usual when they consume.

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they will lick the salt water as they will the salt; and should the water evaporate, the salt will remain. When sheep or neat cattle are kept in pasture where there is much clover (*Trifolium pratense*), they usually have a habit of hawking at the clover leaves, and when they do so, they will go and lick, more or less, several times during the day; and they will rectify the acidity of the stomach, and keep them from bloating. Many a farmer has lost his animal, in consequence of bloating, when one young cow has been kept in good health—*MANGEA YOUNG*.

HOW TO MANGE YOUNG PIGS.—Until the first week old, we expect the sow to furnish the food the pigs require, for unless she can do so, she is not fit to be a breeder. And here we say something about the selection of the young pigs. We judge that the best ones, as can be judged, from outward appearance, with a good, sound constitution. When the sow has the first litter, if she throws good flow and sound lively, and can furnish a good flow of milk, then she should be kept as a breeder; and the young pigs should be kept in a place where they can have plenty of food, and a supply much milk to keep the young pigs in good, healthy condition, for the first week or less than they should be discarded. If this we

When the young pigs are about a week old, we have a small or low trough put where the pigs can get to it at all times, yet so that the water of the trough will not be soiled. The pigs will soon learn to eat out of it, and help to fatten themselves and relieve the mother. We first give skim milk, after which some thick milk is given. The trough should be kept well supplied, so the pigs can have as much as they wish of it. This is a very easy way to feed a pig, and the pig can grow as large as profitable.

As to the age of weaning pigs, many breeders differ, some saying not until eight weeks, others when they are four weeks. We have never weaned them at four weeks with any loss, but think that six weeks is better—*Ever Rees, Boston.*

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—I have always been troubled by my chickens dying in large numbers with the gapes. Can you give me the cause and any reliable remedy.—*Y. A. W. Me.*—*Ans.*—I have seen it in "Ducks, Anquits" and "Mayhows" in the "Ducks, Anquits" and "Mayhows" section of the subject again. *Gap* or *Pip* is generally owing to drinking unwholesome or dirty water. Remove the white bits

vinegar, diluted with warm water, or of strong
fire to swallow a large lump of fresh but
mixed with Scotch snuff. It has been cured
opening the nostrils and forcing a pigeon feather
with a staff of the feather left on the end
others having been stripped off down the
pipe gently turning it as withdrawn, to be
repeated the following day if necessary. This
treats large numbers of a slender red worm
collected in the largest of the throat, which im-
pedes the passage of food, and is cured by tur-
pentine mixed with the food, is a preventive
are also clean whitebaited premises and good
food. After these attacks feed for a few days
with light food soaked bran and cabbage
lettuce chopped fine. —*American Stock Journal*

PREVENTION OF THE FREEZING OF FROGS.
Frogs, being cold blooded animals, are natu-
rally cold-blooded, and are very easily frozen,
especially on a very cold day. To prevent
being late frosts, it is said, may be prevented
spreading a thick layer of frozen manure,
ice or snow, around the trees, in February,
March, while the ground is firmly frozen.
Bats will thus be kept back, since the ground
is frozen, and the frogs will not be able to
migrate to the water. When frosts are no longer
to be feared the covering should be removed.

Household.

THOY PUBLISHING.—One cup of shelled peas, scant cup of molasses, one and a half cups sour milk, two and a half cups of flour, one spoon each of soda and salt, and one cup chopped raisins. Boil three hours.

SALUCE FOR THE SAME.—One cup of white sugar and one egg, beaten together ten minutes then add two tablespoons of boiling water and one teaspoon of brandy.

[From the Germantown Telegraph.]

MASHED POTATOES.—Where economy is great object, and for those who cannot rich dishes* the following is an admirer of mashing potatoes. Boil them till done, having added a handful of milk. When done, drain them, and place them in a bowl, and place a cloth placed back to back, beat the whole lumps are left. If done rapidly, go cooked are extremely light and digest.

SAVORY RICE PUDDING.—Wash on the finest rice, put it in a pie-dish, pint of beef tea or any kind of f it until the rice is well cooked; it will be hot but not overdone. Add a little salt, a little of milk, pour it on to a

NOVELTY PUDDING.—¹ Take, mix well together, and beat the rice. Season with salt, and the pepper. Put the pudding in a braise very slow for an hour and serve.

NOVELTY PUDDING.—² strong, well cleared cod's five ounces of sugar boiled, and half strain into a t dish into a s. ter to reach a modest sprinkl' a re' e' a' z